them in their territorial condition, and impose upon them the sound restriction that they must thus remain until they have people enough to entitle them to one representative in the House of Representatives, the sensor thinks we are trying them with threats, and acting unfairly and unjustly towards them.

Sir, I can see no foundation for any such charge. I believe that If a majority do not vote to accept this proposition, on which their admission will depend, the best thing for the people of Kansas, and certainly the best thing for the people of the United States, which can then be done, will be to let them know that they will have to remain in this position probably for some years to come. We may thus obtain a truce on this agitating and disturbing question, and a truce for even four or five years may be of inestimable advantage to us. It may be that, in that time, we may improve the opportunities of this truce into a permanent and lasting peace; that we may engage the public mind in the consideration of other questions; that we may employ it in those vast interests, material and moral, which are necessary to our progress and advancement; that we may learn to treat each other with more of justice and moderation, and with a more conclistory spirit. Whenever that is attained, I believe, then, with the senator from Kentucky, it will be hard to fix the limits to our progress and our improvement.

But, if, if these agitations are to continue—and it

believe, then, with the senator from Kentucky, It will be hard to fix the limits to our progress and our improvement.

But, sir, if these agitations are to continue—and it seems to me that his scheme invites them, instead of putting an end to them—for four or five, or even, perhaps, three years longer, no man can say what is to happen in the future. I believe that the deepest interests of the American people are concerned in adopting some scheme to quiet this question for the present, at least; and if they would adopt this scheme presented by the conference committee, it is probable, in my opinion, that we should have repose for a while at least—a repose which, perhaps, might be improved, as I said, into a permanent peace. I believe that, by adopting this proposition, the question would pass for a time, at least, out of federal politics; it would be localised; and when that is done, I think there are interests of magnitude enough to employ the public mind, and to engage it in a more wholesome manner. But, sir, like the senator from Kentucky, I can only say that in signing my name to this recommendation of the conference committee I sought to do what I believed to be best for the whole country. I believed it to be just in itself; I knew it to be consistent with the principles which I and my friends have been advocating here; and I was willing to do almost anything which was compatible with just and fair dealing, and which did not sacrifice consistency or principle, to settle this question. If I could secure justice and preserve the peace of the country, I believe I should secure all the good which those whom I represent can derive from any settlement of this question.

METROPOLITAN MUSINGS.

### METROPOLITAN MUSINGS.

Madame de Sevigné says, in her charming way, that she might be a very wise person if she could but live about two hundred years. It would no doubt be delightful to be a French lady, witty, fascinating, brilliant, and surrounded with worshippers, for two centuries; and the pleasure would be enhanced by the power to accumulate wisdom in the manner indicated by Madame de Sevigné, if, indeed, she were not disappointed in that particular, as Dr. Dove thought she would be, by the failure of the receptive power. There seems to be a law governing the acquirement of human knowledge, which limits the aggregate possession of each mind to a certain quantity; all surplus either spilling over the measure, or crowding an equal quantity out through the crevice of forgetfulness. Southey maintained that, aithough the mind might retain its faculties unimpaired for a length of time pro-Madame de Sevigné says, in her charming way, that retain its faculties unimpaired for a length of time prothey reach the confines of senility, forget as much as they learn;" an aphorism of Greta Hall, which probably was the parent of the vulgar assertion of having forgotten more than somebody else ever knew; and one which is also found in the Table Talk of Hazlitt, who for once agrees with Southey, and says :"After eight or ten years

me nothing, but it cost me a great deal twenty years ago."

Notwithstanding this unusual agreement of the English doctors upon the inutility of longevity for the acquirement of knowledge, I must confess to a hearty sympathy with the desire of the French lady, only I should pathy with the desire of the French lady, only I should prefer to modify it by living a hundred years now, and another hundred by-and-by—say about the year Three Thousand. I do not desire to disparage the fact of my fature life in a spiritual state, but I have no sympathy with those people who express such extreme haste to leave this state of mortality. I confess that, although my experiences in it have not been without the usual shadings of trouble, I am very well satisfied with this life and am content to continue in it as long as possible. life, and am content to continue in it as long as possible. I do not, however, so much desire its extension beyond the average limits of mortal duration, as I do wish to be ermitted to peep into the affairs of the world a few genrations hence, and to walk the streets of some metropo litan city, not an unobserved spectral visitant, frightening any who may get a chance glimpse of me, but a living, fleshly, gossiping Middle-Aged Man.

I think I am not the only person who harbors this de-tire of being a citizen of the Universal Republic, which will of course be the only form of government in a few hundred years. It is no doubt very pleasant to have our present facilities, but when the revelations of electricity, photography, and other marvelboss things, which are yet to be dug up as scientific nuggots, are perfected, I am afraid we shall be counted and old fogies by the fast young humanity of those days. It was some such feeling, I am satisfied, that gave rise to one of the prominent dogmas of the later Pythagoreans. The old philosophies were born of mental desires and spiritual yearnings for which no divine interpreter had then been furnished; and this natural wish to overleap the limits of human life gave rise to the theory of metampsychosis, or rather caused its reproduction by the disciples of Pythagoras; for its origin was Egyptian. It was the very handable desire to know what are should think and say and do, how we should dress and eat and dance, which prompted the belief that the soul was a sort of circulating medium, a psychological currency which was to be handed about in one form or another or an indefinite period—a theory which in our day other for an indefinite period—a theory which in our day whose currency was good as specie to certain tame of years and professors who were mad as March Hares.

A retrospective glance over a life that has arrived at middle age furnishes such a panorama of physical and mental progress that our pity for our ancestors is tempered with a little ency of our posterity. Think of those, and professors who were mad as March Hares.

Brady or McLees to photograph their portraits, no "plugginglies," "dead-rabbita," or uniformed police to parade persons by the state that the requisition of cigars, deludes formally vanished consumption of cigars, d that gave rise to one of the prominent dogmas of the later Pythagoreans. The old philosophies were born of men-

sided to an extensive consumption of cigars, deludes for-sign visitors into the belief that the republic has a large force of generals who, having no military duty, wile away their time upon the steps of hotels and in the numerous bar-rooms of the city. Think of the benighted condition of those who were the fast young men of 1758; think of your great grandfather—but that requires a sep-

Your Great Grandfather. Think, I say, of your great-grandfather! To be more effuite and precise, I will address myself to my young friend Par Venue, jr., whose painful devotion to his eye-glass is only equalled by that of Tite Barnacle, whose

authority of my years, that, notwithstanding my este for his worthy, plodding old father, whom I knew wh for his worthy, plodding old father, whom I knew when he was content with a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, I am compelled to catalogue Par Venue, ir., who may be seen on the avenue, and in the "first society," as Genus, Snob; Var. Codinshii. While my young friend petulantly strikes that fancy cane upon those elegant pantaloons and the immaculate patent leathers, while he raises his gossamer hat with his kid encased fingers to saluto some passing beauty, I repeat,

Remember your Great Grandfather;
for one hundred years are that worthy old rentlement

for one hundred years ago that worthy old gentleman wore a sky-blue coat with silver button-holes, and huge cuts extending half way up the elbow, short breeches, which barely reached to the silver garters, and an em-broidered waistcoat which came almost as low. The broidered waistcoat which came almost as low. The ladies wore—hoops! With all these disadvantages of costume, and with the absence of those great inventions which are now looked upon as necessaries of life, I can easily believe that Par Venue's great grandfather was no further in arrear than Par Venue himself may be counted by the fast young men of 1958. I tremble to think of it-a hundred years hence dirty little newsboys selling "this morning's San Francisco Union" on Pennsylvania avenue may jeer at the portrait of my young friend; and in avenue may jeer at the portrait of my young triend; and in the year Three Thousand, some Russian savan may, in St. Petersburgh, repeat poor Gliddon's mistake, by gathering a learned audience about him, whom he shall delight with the history of Pocahontas, and, as a finale, exhibit

Personal and Peroratory. nd several gentlemen who have done much better things than my weekly gossip, have been accused of writing the Musings; and, to save them from the unpleasantness of being charged with what could only be the production of an idle pen, I beg to endorse their denial of the paternity of these paragraphs. It is sometimes amusing to me to hear my Musings criticised as the work of others, and to see how the personal regard or dislike of the critics for the supposed author influences the judgment which is passed upon his work. I suppose I may count myself a public benefactor, inasmuch as I have caused an additional blade of grass to grow in the not over fertile field of small-talk. I have noticed lately not over fertile field of small-talk. I have noticed lately that persons who have been accustomed to limit their conversations to the meteorological phenomena of the day have exhibited an unusual sprightliness of de-meanor; and drawing near two or three groups recently, I found the cause of their unwonted animation was the new form of salutation and the fresh fund of small-talk which I have been unconsciously furnishing. Thus, at the President's levee, I found one brisk old gentleman saluting a lively young belle with, "Have you read the Middle-Aged Man?" "Charming Musings this Week." "Very bright Metropolitan yesterday." "The Union is very fine to-day." Even at church, my minister forgot his sermon, and actually took the Sunday Union out of his pocket and was about to preach from the Middle-Aged Man, when, fortunately, something funny met his eye, and he hastily beat a retreat, saying "Let us Muse" when he should have given out his text. In the midst of the Kansas debate in the Senate last week, I saw two fierce political opponents approach each other with a peculiar gleam upon their faces; having read in the London Times of the deliberate bloodthirstiness of the American people, as instanced in an affray witnesse portionate to the greater length of life, it by no means follows that its capacity would be enlarged, and he cites Horace Walpole as proof, he having lived forty years after he said, what was manifestly true, "My mould have taken all its impressions, and can receive no more. I must grow old upon the stock I have." It is quite true that "the most industrious students, for some time before they drew near; each, at the same moment, plucked from his breast, and flashed in the face of his opponent the Sunday Union; and, with singular calmness, simultaneously inquired, "Car you tell me who writes the Metropolitan Musings?" Something more passed between them, and then one proposed to go to the postoffice—to consult the postmaster I suppose; and, as they left, I determined to relieve the public anxiety on this score, by revealing the authorship of the "Metropolitan Musings," as I now do, by assuring the reader they are written by the MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

# SOLOMON AND THE SOWER.

[From the German of Rückert.] In open field King Solomon Beneath the sky sets up his throne; He sees a sower walking, sowing. On every side the seed-corn throwing.

"What dost thou there?" exclaimed the King.
"The ground here can no harvest bring,
reak off from such unwise beginning;
hou'lt get no crop that's worth the winning."

The sower hears, his arm he sinks, And doubtful he stands still, and thinks. Then goes he forward, strong and steady, For the wise King this answer ready:

"I've nothing else but this one field; I've watched it, labored it, and tilled What further use of pausing, guessing? The corn from me; from God the blessi

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Washington, March 8, 185 PROPOSALS are invited for the completion of the PROPOSALS are invited for the completion of the Washington Aqueluct, according to plans and specifications which will be on exhibition in this office on and after the 10th of April.

Hids will be received for the completion of the whole work in gross, or for the separate works described in the specifications—the United States reserving the right to make a contract for the whole, or for the separate works, as may seem most advantageous upon compution of the bilds.

A portion, only, of the work can be completed with the appropriations now available; and the contracts will be subject to the contingency of future appropriations by Congress.

The engineer reserves the right to prescribe the amount of work to be done and the rate of progress under each contract, and for each work.

Norm of Guarantee.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday was emphatically a day of congratulation among all true-hearted Union men at this metropolis, and, as it was generally understood that the President would be serenaded in the evening, the avenue was crowded soon after dark. About nine o'clock the Marine Band passed up towards the Executive Mansion in a large omnibus, drawn by four horses, and was followed by an omnibus, drawn by four horses, and was followed by an immense concourse. The cannoniers were also out, and thundered forth a salute from their field-piece opposite the north front of the Executive Mansion, while the band, taking its position beneath the portico, played "Hail Columbia." Before they had completed a dense crowd had congregated, and was constantly increased by new arrivals, until at least two thousand persons were assembled, including quite a number of ladies. The time the place, the exultant cheers, the loud booming of the cannon, the patriotic strains of the band—all cor to form a picture-sque and imposing scene, which will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough

At the close of the national anthem, three cheers were proposed and given for the President of the United States, and, ere they had subsided, Mr. Buchanan ap-peared at the window over the hall door. He appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and when the cheering with which he was greeted was so hushed that he could be heard, he addressed the assembled multitude in a clear and distinct voice, with his usual pleasing style of

Gentlemen. I feel very much honored by the kindness which you have displayed in coming in such respectable numbers to give me a screnade. I have long been acquainted with Washington. I have been intimate with my fellow-citizens of this city for a longer period than many of you have lived, and I have never received anything but kindness, attention, and good will from the population of this District. [Cheers.] I thank you most cordially that the kindness which your fathers have extended to me still lives in the breasts of their children, and I hope when I leave this city, if I live to return to my quiet home. I shall carry with me your affectionate regard, which I shall endeavor to deserve. [Applause.] This is a great occasion on which you have assembled. It is far above men. The best interests of the country were involved in the long contest which has so happily terminated. [Applause.] I hope and believe that the result will tend to promote the peace and prosperity of our glorious Union, [cheers:] and, of all the people upon the face of the earth, the people of Washington are the most interested in preserving this unity of interests which has rendered us glorious abroad, and successful and prosperous at home. [Cheers.] I do not think that it will be becoming in me to enter into any discussion of the great question which has so happily terminated. I therefore must conclude these brief remarks with again repeating to you how heartily I feel your kindness, and how gratefully I shall ever remember it to the last period of my existence. [Cheers.]

The President, having retired, again approached the window, and remarked there were several gentlemen with him. He did not know whether his friend Toombs would be willing to speak or not. Immediately there was a loud and prolonged call for Senator Toombs.

would be willing to speak or not. Immediately there was a loud and prolonged call for Senator Toombs, who came forward, and, so soon as quiet was restored, spoke

MR. TOOMER'S SPEECH.

Being introduced by the distinguished patriot and Chief Magistrate who has just addressed you, as well as encouraged by your complimentary notice, I suppose I must join my congratulations with yours upon this auspicious occasion, which calls for rejoicing throughout this broad land. After a contest of ten years, growing out of sectional differences, we have yesterday in the House of Representatives and Senate passed a measure, and I doubt not it will be confirmed by the President of the United States, of great permanent peace for ourselves and our children after us. [Applause.] This is a pacification in which there has been no dishonor anywhere, in which there has been no concession by the North to the South, or by the South to the North, but in a spirit of brotherhood and patriotism they have come together and settled their sectional differences upon a sacred, and permanent, and fundamental ground of public principle and public honor. [Applause.] Therefore, as there is a triumph nowhere, there is a sting nowhere, and we see nothing in the bright and brilliant future but peace and harmony, and prosperity to the glorious organization of the democratic native whose heave heavents the and we see nothing in the bright and brilliant future but peace and harmony, and prosperity to the glorious organization of the democratic party who have brought the country safe through all its struggles. Therefore, gentlemen, I have a right to rejoice. Let us all rejoice. Let the voice reverberate from the hill tops and through the valleys all over this land—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the lakes to the Guif—that there is peace, true peace, honorable peace, throughout all the land of America. [Applause.] And who are there to oppose it, who shall raise a voice to destroy it?—[a voice in the crowd: "Nobody"] Where shall it come from? It can only come from the disappointed cabal—the coalition who traffic in public safety, public honor, and they will sink in glorious obscurity while the star of America shall rise and shine transcendent now and forever. [Great cheering.]

Senator Gwin was then introduced SENATOR GWIN'S SPEECH.

Twenty-four years ago about this time was terminated the United States. [Applause.] It was predicted then, fellow-citizens, that if this policy was carried out, it would bankrupt and destroy the country; but after the House, by a majority of its votes, declared that the removal of the deposites was legal and constitutional the country immediately responded to that call, and universal prosperity prevailed thereafter. Now, fellow-citizens, after four years' contest with sectionalism, we have declared that the principle of popular sovereignty shall prevail in Kansas, and if Kansas accretists, then it is she will come into the Union with the republican form, commanding all the guarantees that are given under that admission. If she rejects it because she receives millions of the public domain as other that are given under that admission. If she rejects it because she receives millions of the public domain as other States have received them coming into the Union, and domands it as paramount of her admission, then let Kansas shrick, and let her bleed, [applause:] for she shall never come in until she has sufficient population. So far as I am concerne!, I have not participated in this discussion. But I hope you will stand firmly by the Chief Magistrate, as you stood by General Jackson, to put down this monster—the Bank of the United States—and we will have peace and unity; and if you will give us the Pacific railroad, we will have a happy and united country, indeed. [Cheers.]

# Mr. Clay, of Ky., was next introduced.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH. FRIENDS: In the old time my name was often associated with this White House where we now stand. Those times have gone. They are passed, and there is nothing to be realized beyond what we have at present—a Clay, an humble follower in the ranks of the democracy. [A voice, "Good," and applause.] A great victory has been accomplished—a victory which it has taken months at the other end of the Avenue to achieve for us. Thank God! it has at last been accomplished, and that this country may look for quiet and peace. Bleeding Kansas no longer will have occasion to send her shricks to the federal Capitol. She is a member now by her own will, following out the doctrine which was proclaimed at the other end of the avenue in 1850. She is brought now, without intervention, by the voice of her own people, into the Union of States, and to be one of the glorious Union, without let and without hindrance, except it be of the miserable politicians who have so long distracted her and distracted this land. [Applause.] I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, I congratulate you from this window of the White House, I congratulate you that in the administration of Mr. Buchanan that good deed has been done. I congratulate you that an end is now put to the miserable question of slavery, which has so long distracted our glorious country. [Cheers.] I have nothing more to say except to tender to you my cordial congratulations that we have accomplished that end. [Applause.]

Mr. Letcher was next introduced. FRIENDS: In the old time my name was often associa-

Mr. Letcher was next introduced.

MR. LETCHER'S SPEECH. gliss is only equalled by that of Tite Barnacle, whose gimaces, reported to be of the latest Paris style, were stimaces, reported to be of the latest Paris style, were taught him, I am afraid, by the Griscttes, and whose faint attempt at a man-of-the-world smirk is, like the other attempt to cultivate a moustache on that boy-face, a failure, which would be comic if it were not painfully effective. Far Venue, my boy, that swanger of yours may be tolerated in this cosmopolitan republic, which knows no aristocracy but dollars, but you and I know it was acquired not at the Tuilleries, but at the Jardin d'River.

I must digress here, to say confidentially, and with the

[Laughter and applause.] I trust now this measure naving passed both houses, will be approved by the President and announced to the country as the law of the land, and that hereafter we shall have the Union firmly established upon the principles fixed by our fathers—a Union under the constitution, where the rights of all sections are to be respected and preserved. [Cheers.]

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, was next introduced.

MR. STEVENSON'S SPECU.

Freedow-certeres: If the spirits of the departed dead were cognisant of what is passing on this globe, I know the spirits of Jackson, and of Clay, and of Webster, are this night looking down upon us with joy that the constitution stands infact and that the Union is preserved. Codd!" and applause.] I come, fellow citizens, with no claim to your partiality except as an humble instrument of my adopted State of Kentucky, and in her name I tell you that she rejoices, as she always has done, at the preservation of this glorious and hallowed Union. [Applause.] Born myself in Virginia, I claim no title for having followed out the lessons of him who spent one-fourth of his life in this city, and the only reward that I have is, that in leaving my own dear Virginia, and being transplanted to Kentucky, I have not been unmindful of his teachings, or the political principles of my native State. [Applause.] Kentucky, though she long wandered from the demecratic fold, comes back, as she always has come back when the Union or the constitution was in danger. You have seen the triumph of these great principles in my friend, the son of the departed statesman who nobly carned for himself the title, which will never die, of the great pacificator. [Cheers.] He has spoken, and I come as an humble follower of that great party to add my hearty amen to what he has said. (Applause.] As long as the precepts of Washington shall find a response in Kentucky, so long will Kentucky stand by Virginia, the mother of States, and, I may say, the mother of the Union. Gentlemen, I bid you good night.

From the Executive Mansson the crowd proceeded to the residence of Hon. William Bigler, who addressed them as follows:

Union. Gentlemen, I bid you good night.

From the Executive Mandon the crowd proceeded to the residence of Hon. William Bigler, who addressed them as follows:

France-critises: I am exceedingly grateful for this mark of your attention. I am truly happy to meet you on this auspicious occasion, and to mingle my congratulations with yours and those of our common countrymen, that a question fruitful of controversy and strife amongst those who should be friends, and amongst those who should be rived to the first of our months past has occupied almost exclusively the time of Congress and interrupted the public business—has been finally, and, as I trust, most happily disposed of and adjusted forever. [Applause.] I congratulate you on this happy event; and I trust, my fellow-citizens, that the measure adopted yesterday by Congress for the final settlement of this Kansas question may exercise, as I believe it will exercise, a most salutary influence upon the future peace and prosperity of our common country. [Applause.] I regard it as a measure of peace not only for Kansas, but for the whole country—a measure of union for the States and union for the democratic party. [Chéers.] When in December last this issue was first presented. I little anticipated all the difficulties which we have since encountered; but I adopted the course which I have since pursued from a high sense of duty, and an abiding belief that the admission of that Territory as a State was the best means of settling this endless fend which was agitating the country. I adopted that policy, I say, because it accorded with my convictions of duty, and, in addition to that, I was enabled to co-operate and sustain our wise, prudent, and asgacious Chief Magistrate. [Renewed applause.]

I rejoice, my friends, because that policy has been sustained by Congress. I

party has exercised in this country ever since the organization of the government, it is difficult to determine
which we should most rejoice at—whether it be that this
measure is to reunite the democratic party and secure its
future ascendency, or whether it be that a measure that
has so long divided Congress and interrupted the public
business has been permaneutly disposed of. For I believe that the success of the democratic party and its liberal principles involves now, as it has done for years, the
stability of our national confederacy—[applause]—the
progress of our great country, the rights of the sovereign
States, and the interests and rights, religious and political, of all classes of the inhabitants of our wide-spread
country. [Renewed applause.]
On this occasion it would be unbecoming in me to go
further into these topics. I feel deeply that nothing
which I have done in this struggle has entitled me
to the attention which you have extended to me to
night. I feel how much I am your debtor for this call.
What I did was from a sense of duty, coming from the
State of the President—the first President which Pennsylvania has ever furnished to the Union. While I was
fully determined to act conscientiously and vote according to my convictions of duty, I am free to
confiess that I should have deferred much of my
own judgment rather than take an issue with that
venerable and wise man. From the first of this strugist President. [Applause.] I believed then, as I am
sure now, that no man in the land understood this
question better than the mustaining Pennsylvania's
first President. [Applause.] I believed then, as I am
sure now, that no man in the land understood this
question better than the country more safely rely. [Applause.]
In a public career of forty years, beginning in the legis.
I have public career of forty years, beginning in the legis
lature of his native State, passing through the lower
house of Congress, and through the Senate to a foreign
mission, and finally in the presidential chair—in whole country required. [Applianse.] I esterday was the aniversary of the birthday of the American government, for George Washington was sworn into office on the 30th day of April—the day on which this bill was passed. [Applause.] And I believe that few measures have been adopted by the Congress of the United States relating solely to our domestic affairs so fraught with common blessings to the entire country as this is. [Applause.] With these remarks, fellow-citizens, which are entirely impromptu, without reflection or meditation, I return you my slucere thanks for the compliment you have extended to me. [Cheers.]

The crowd proceeded to the residences of Hon. J. Glan-cy Jones, of Pennsylvania, Hou. James S. Green, of Mis-souri, Hon. William H. English, of Indiana, and Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, who severally addressed the assembled multitude. Calls were also made on Senator Hurter, of Virginia, who was absent from home, and on Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, who was indisposed. The assemblage broke up at 12 o'clock, and the lateness

of the hour prevents the publication of the other speeches.

After the band had left the Executive Mansion, the cannoniers took their field-piece to the Central market place,

ow that a full hand of nine is rather hard to best, gled banner of freedom, and another gun to the Union Gladding, Beardelee, and Ayres, vice presidents; J. B. gled banner of freedom, and another gun to the Union salute. Everything passed off peaceably and quietly, and there was evidently a hearty delight that this long-vexed question was banished from the hall of Congress. Men from the cold forests of Maine and from the orange groves of Florida—from the golden-gate of the Pacific and from the populous cities of the Atlantic—all joined in rejoicing that the Kanass question has been settled, and the Union relieved from the last and most dangerous agitation with-

Cameral Court.—The trial of Beajamin Ogle for the murder of John Webb, was continued yesterday. It may not be amiss to give the opinion of Judge Crawford, on an instruction submitted by the counsel for the prisoner, stating that "if he was laboring under a constitutional or other mental disease, which for the time controlled his will, then he is not respensible for the consequences of said shooting, and the jury should acquit him." On this Judge Crawford said:

This instruction cannot be granted as presented; for, according to it, anger might be held to entitle the party to exemption from punishment; but the jury will be informed what the law as to insanity is.

A great English judge has said on the trial of Oxford, who shot at the Queen of England (9. Car., J. P. R., 553;) "If the prisoner was laboring under some controlling disease, which was, in truth, the acting power within him which he could not resist, then he will not be responsible." And again: "The question is, whether he was laboring under that species of insanity which satisfies you that he was quite unaware of the nature, of a diseased mind, and was really unconacious at the time he was committing the act that it was a crime." A man is not to be excused from responsibility if he has capacity and reason sufficient to enable him to distinguish between right and wrong as to the particular arche is doing—a knowledge and consciousness that the act he is doing is wrong and criminal, and will subject him to punishment. In order to be responsible, he must have sufficient power of memory to recollect the relation in which he stands to others, and in which others stand to him; that the act he is doing is contrary to the plain dictates of justice and right, injurious to others, and a violation of the dictates of duty.

On the contrary, although he may be laboring under a partial insanity, if he still understands the nature and character of his act and its consequence—if he has a knowledge that it is wrong and criminal, and a mental power sufficient to exempt

Judge Crawford also instructed the jury that : "drunkthe question is one of intention, it may be considered by the jury in connection with the other facts in proof."

The court permitted the District attorney to grant the following instruction to the jury, without comment:

following instruction to the jury, without comment:

"If the jury believe from the evidence that the prisoner, Benjamin Ogle, shot at and killed John Webb, with a deadly weapon—that is, a gun loaded with powder and a leaden bullet, without any or considerable provocation—then the offence is murder."

The closing argument for the defence was delivered by Mr. Norris, and District attorney Key closed for the prose-

cution at one o'clock, p. m., when the jury retired. It was thought that the jury would not agree, and that the court would be obliged to meet to-day. But shortly after five o'clock the jury came in, and rendered a verdict of

THE MAYORALTY ELECTION naturally attracts the atten tion of gentlemen here as correspondents for newspaper in other cities, and some of them speak very plainly upon the subject. The correspondent of the Baltim Republican, in his letter of Friday evening last, says:

Republican, in his letter of Friday evening last, says:

Colonel Berret, the democratic and anti-know-nothing candidate for mayor, has been a resident of our city for some twenty years, and has universally been regarded as a notably straightforward, fair-minded, and just man. But now that he is up for the mayoralty, all sorts of charges are brought against him that the most Machiavelian ingenuity could invent. Of course, men of sense and character disregard all such vile stuff, and would have no reply from any quarter, but there are those who seem to think that what is good policy for a presidential candidate is not applicable to contests upon a smaller scale, and that all the vile insimuations appearing in the alvertising columns of the Star newspaper should have a formal and authoritative reply.

As Mr. Berret has challenged investigation of his public or private character, all his maligners have to do is to establish their allegations. Of course, this will not be attempted, and the miserable inventions will fall to the ground, unless, indeed, Colonel Berret should give them character and vitality by noticing them. In such an event, (of which, of course, there is no danger,) those of his friends who have brains may begin to consult whether it was advisable to put a man upon the course who would expect anything else than the vilest species of attack.

ALBUM OF VIRGINIA; or Illustrations of the Old Do minion, is the general title of a portfolio of exquisite views in Virginia, by Edward Beyer, a graduate of Dusseldorf Academy. The volume before us, the third, contains views of the Falling Springs; Gamble's Hill, Richn Bullard Rock, Weyer's Cave; Salt Sulphur Springs; Rec Sulphur Springs; and views from Salt-pond knob have been lithographed at Berlin and Dresden, in Europe, in an excellent manner, and form a valuable addition to the Art-publications of America. We shall speak of them more at length hereafter.

SERGEANT'S SCHOOL MONTHLY is a neat periodical of thirty-two pages, the size of those of Harper's Magazine, illustrated with finely executed engravings. It contains original matter of a high order, not only from the editor, but from eminent writers, English and American. In its columns are pieces for declamation, exhibition dialogues, and information of every kind that may advance the interests of the school-room and help teachers to keep up with the times on questions pertaining to their profession.

The Evening Belletin, a one-cent evening paper, made its first appearance yesterday, and was favorably received. SERGEANT'S SCHOOL MONTHLY is a neat periodical of

It is edited and published by William H. Hope, esq., who is well known to our citizens as one of the founders of the Evening Star, and as a vigorous and racy writer. As Mr. Hope is a consistent democrat, it is perhaps useless to state that he supports the nominee of the democratic mayoralty convention.

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.-It appears that the many aborers employed on the Capitol extension are to be discharged, or to relinquish all claim for services in case a new appropriation is made, the old appropriations having been exhausted. We have not learned whether the orextensively carried on of late, are also to be stopped.

Vinginia Money.—The law requiring the Virginia banks to resume specie payments went into operation yesterday. The Alexandria banks (we learn from the Gazette) have promptly met all demands on them for specie for several days past.

THEATRICAL. - Miss Avonia Jones won fresh laurels last night by her performance as Blanche, in Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie's play of "Armand." - She was well sustained by Mr. Pope, and some of the stock-company—others were not very perfect in their parts, or brilliant in their per-

RATIFICATION MERTING .- It has been determined, we learn from the Ecening Bulletin, to hold a grand ratification meeting in front of the west wing of the City Hall on Thursday evening next. Distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting.

Sr. Jonn's Chunca, at Georgetown, which has for some years past been under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Tillinghast, was the scene of an impressive confirmation ceremony on Friday last, when nineteen persons were

and there fired a national salute of thirty-two guns. The first Tuesday in May, 1859. Rev. Dr. Gurley was rentw State of Kansas adds another star to the star-span-elected president; Messrs. Mason, Newman, Howard,

Dawson, recording secretary; F. Glentoy, corresponder, and T. J. Magruder, treasurer.

of Meson. Mohun and Ward that another slander, ed to injure the democratic and anti-know nothin didate for the mayoralty, is nailed to the mast. will "advertise" the next one—the rates are reaso

THE RESERVOIR which is to be built on Go heights is causing quite an excitement, serious object having been made to one of the spots spoken of as a able location.

PERSONAL.—A delegation of ten Boston aldermen, with the quarantine physician, and soveral other municipal officers, who have been attending the quarantine conven-tion at Baltimore, arrived in this city yesterday, and are stopping at the National Hotel.

THE STEWART HOLLAND MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the Union:

Siz: I was pleased to see inquiry made, through a communication in your journal, as to what progress, if any, had been made towards carrying out the long-contemplated purpose of the erection of a monument to the memory of the inte Stewart Holland, who displayed such heroism and gallant bravery when he perished by the less of the ill-fated steamer Arctic.

Being mainly instrumental in originating the proposition, I would state that the money so far as callected has been for more than two years deposited in the banking house of Riggs & Co. to the credit of a friend of the enterprise, who kindly took upon himself to collect it, and has been ever since subject to the order of the two gentlemen who were selected by the contributors to forward the project. I cannot say what steps have been taken by them CONTRIBUTOR.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that scaled proposals will be received at this department until the teath day of May greates for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five militons of college in freezeway notes in exchange for gold cots of the United Enter expected with the treasurer of the United Enters, the treasurer of the Linit at New Oriessa, or the assistant treasurers of the breach mint at New Oriessa, or the assistant treasurers of the Sooten, New Tork, Charlesian, or the assistant treasurers of the Sooten, New Tork, Charlesian, or the Linit in ten days from the acceptance of such preparation, under the authority of the act of Congress entitled. As left to matheriae the issue of treasury notes," approved 25d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposite with those entities. So the erect of the tensorer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such hidder or bidders as shall agree in make sade actions at the lowest ratio of interest, not exceeding six per centain per tensor, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposite.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other transienal rates than one fourth, one half, or three fourths of suc per centum of the amount proposed, to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposite must accompany each proposal, as encurity for its fulliment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposite. Essued the proposals the variant from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be easied, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opmed at this department at 12 o'clock, m., on said tenth day of May.

WASHINGTON THEATRE Second Week of WASHINGTON
the engagement of
Miss AVONIA JONES.
The performances of this charming young lady during the past
week have elicited enthonization applicates from brilliant and critical
audiences, and the press are unanimous in declaring her the
ACTRESS OF AKERICA.

Mondar Evenue, May 8, 1888, Will be performed an entirely original play, BECOND LOVE.

SKETCHES IN INDIA.

Doors open at quarier past 7 o'clock. Overture begins at 7 %

FOURTH WARD.—There will be a meeting at the Assembly Rooms, Louisiana avenue, Monday evening, at \$ o'clock, to nominate a candidate for the city council, in place of br. N. Young,

Association of Washington city and such other desmocratic filiness. New York as may wish to join the association are requested to assemble at No. 476 Seventh street, (opposite the General Post Office, at 73; o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, the 4th instant. May 2—21 CHAS. O. JOINE, Recording Secretary.

of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia will be held at Masonic Hall, corner of D and Ninti streets, on Tuesday next, May 4, 1858, at 4, p. m.

Punctual attendance of the officers and mumbers of the Grand Lodge is respectfully requested, and all brothren in good standing are cordially invited. Punctual attenues.

Is respectfully requested, and all brothren in generally invited.

By order of M. W. Grand Master:

G. A. S. HWARZMAN, Grand Sec

May 1-SatSan&Tues.

A CARD,—The undersigned, as the mutual friends of Col. James G. Berret and Mr. Thomas Borry, deem is proposed announce that the misunderstanding between these gamlienes rate professional rolations, have been astisfactorily and honorably adjusted.

Aren. 24, 1858.

The above eart has been in the hands of friends who have no cented it necessary to give it publicity until the present moment.]

May 2—d

MERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The del

MERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The opales to the Annual Meeting are respectfully informed a secretaries and treasurer will attend at the Smithspaina Institu Monday, May 3, from nine to three, and from Ava to seven of the principal hall, first floor, where they are requirested to call carliest convenience, to present their credentials, have their cards of membership: On Taussian ing the officers will be in attendance at 3,5 o'clock to receive the card as a may not have been able to attend on Bonday, o'clock precisely the association will these in the large lecture in the second story. Entrance by the north floor.

May I—SatSun&Tues

FOR COLORED SHIRTS.—40 pieces selected styles Calcoes for gentlemen's and boys' celected bilitis.
20 pieces figured Linens in colors, for shirts and boys' sees.
Also, a large supply of "Wash" and other thicker fabrics for boys spring and summer apparel.
New supplies from the North and East daily.
One price only, marked in plain figures; therefore no purchaser is overcharged.
We are not opening any new accounts.
All old and new bills presented monthly for payment in eash; notes will not be acceptable.
We cannot, do not, and will not permit any but mourtaing Goods out of the store for inspection at home; reflecting people will me at a glance the necessity of such a rule where a large retail business is done.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all

PERRY & SROTHER, intral Stores," west building, opposite Centre Mar

A CARD.—We are receiving and opening a Superior Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, also of choice
styles of summer wear of Clothe, Cardinores, Veerings, Lines, Brills,
and Dark, of the latest Paris patterns for gentlemen and youth. There
have never been effected in this market such a tokes of style and make
as cannot be manufactured to order in this city.

WALL, STAPHENS, & Co.,

No. 222 Fenn. av., between 9th and 1000 stz.

[Intel. Star, & tates.]

SKELETON SKIRTS, OF THE NEWEST AND D best kinds produced. 200 dezen kattes auperior "real Paris kid" gloves, in all eiges and colors.

and Swies medius.

Dealing very largely in white goods, we are enabled to offer them at the most moderate prices.

One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser

is over-charged.

Now applies from the North and East daily.

PERRY & REFE

"Central Storm," west be